

TEN LESSONS OF ARABIC

based on

Das Sabaq of Mawlana ‘Abd al-Salam Kidwai Nadvi

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In Plain English: Make as many copies as you want.

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
نحمده و نصلي على رسوله الكريم

Editor's Note

This book is based on the famous Urdu language primer of Arabic grammar *Das Sabaq* [Ten Lessons] by Mawlana ‘Abd al-Salam Kidwai Nadvi. *Das Sabaq* in Urdu has been a part of the ‘*Aalim*’ course curriculum in Western *madrasahs* for a number of years. We have revised and edited an existing translation of the text that was available online. During this process, we have taken liberty with the translation to make the content more accessible and beneficial to the reader.

The first draft of this translation was prepared in co-operation with Darul Uloom al-Madania, and was used as a textbook for Darul Uloom’s eAlim program during the last academic year. We received a number of suggestions during the course of that. Later, we had the chance to review this text again while teaching portions of it during this Ramadan, and then, the whole text during the first term of this academic year at Darul Uloom. This text has thus been revised multiple times; and we hope, this first online edition is free of errors. Nevertheless, as is the case with all human endeavors, there are bound to be some mistakes in it. We hope that the readers, students and teachers, will apprise us of any such issues. Your feedback (suggestions, constructive criticism, etc.) is valuable to us. You can contact us at the email address given below.

This is a beginner-level text; therefore, we have not transliterated Arabic words exactly, keeping in mind that most people at this stage will not be comfortable with Arabic transliteration schemes. Rather, we have used approximate equivalents that are easier to read for the untrained. Nevertheless, non-English words have been italicized.

As for duals and plurals of Arabic words, we have not used the original Arabic duals and plurals; rather, their plurals have been created the English way by adding an ‘s’ to the singular. Thus, two

dammahs is used instead of *dammahtain*. The word still remains italicized to reflect its non-English origin.

The following abbreviations appear in the text:

S = Singular

D = Dual

P = Plural

M = Masculine

F = Feminine

Many times, these have been used in combination. Thus, we also have the following abbreviations:

(S/M) = 'Singular masculine' which means one male

(D/M) = 'Dual masculine' which means two males

(P/M) = 'Plural masculine' which means multiple males

(S/F) = 'Singular feminine' which means one female

(D/F) = 'Dual feminine' which means two females

(P/F) = 'Plural feminine' which means multiple females

We would like to acknowledge the important contribution of Sister AIN, who was instrumental in preparing the first draft. We would also like to thank Darul Uloom's *Aalim* course and eAlim students, whose valuable comments and suggestions have helped to considerably improve the text.

We hope and pray that this revised translation will be of benefit to the students. We also pray that Allah, the Exalted, accepts this humble effort from all those who have contributed to it in any way, and gives us the power to continue with more. We also request the readers and all those who benefit from it in any way to remember us in their prayers.

And He alone gives success.

وَصَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى خَيْرِ خَلْقِهِ سَيِّدِنَا وَ مَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِهِ وَ أَصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ

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LESSON 1

مُبْتَدَأٌ وَ خَبَرٌ

Subject and Predicate

Consider the following sentences: ‘Mahmood is knowledgeable,’ ‘Haamid is pious,’ ‘Khalid is a conqueror.’ These sentences and other sentences of the same pattern are called *mubtada* (مُبْتَدَأٌ) and *khavar* (خَبَرٌ). The subject of the sentence is called *mubtada* and it comes at the beginning of the sentence. The predicate of the sentence is called *khavar* and it is the second part of the sentence. For example, in ‘Mahmood is knowledgeable,’ Mahmood is the subject and the information about him being knowledgeable is the predicate. Therefore, ‘Mahmood’ is *mubtada* and ‘knowledgeable’ is *khavar*.

To translate a sentence of this type into Arabic, follow these steps:

1. Take out the “is”.
2. Translate the words into Arabic
3. Give two *dammahs* (ضَمَّتَيْنِ) to both words in the sentence.

Examples:

1. Mahmood is knowledgeable.

مَحْمُودٌ عَالِمٌ

2. Haamid is pious.

حَامِدٌ صَالِحٌ

3. Khalid is a conqueror.

خَالِدٌ فَاتِحٌ

4. Muhammad (Allah bless him and give him peace) is a messenger.

مُحَمَّدٌ (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) رَسُولٌ

5. Naasir is a friend.

نَاصِرٌ صَدِيقٌ

In the above examples, the *mubtada* is a definite noun.¹ However, if it is a common noun, an *alif-laam* will be added to the beginning of the word. For example, if the first sentence was ‘the man is knowledgeable,’ it would be translated as **الرَّجُلُ عَالِمٌ**.

It is important to note here that whenever *alif-laam* comes before a word, the *tanween* becomes a single *fathah* (فَتْحَة), *kasrah* (كَسْرَة) or *dammah* (ضَمَّة), eg. **الرَّجُلُ** to **رَجُلٌ**. *Alif-laam* is mainly used in place of the definite article “the.” It gives distinction to a word. For example, ‘a man’ is any man and ‘the man’ is a specific man. Sometimes *alif-laam* is used for the meaning of ‘a whole category/class.’ For example, **الْإِنْسَانُ** means ‘mankind’ and **الْحَمْدُ** means ‘all praise.’

If the *mubtada* is feminine, then the *khbar* will also have to be feminine. To change a word to its feminine form, add the round *taa* (ة) to the end of the word. For example, ‘the man is pious’ is written as **الرَّجُلُ صَالِحٌ**. Now if you want to say ‘the woman is pious,’ you will say **الْمَرْأَةُ صَالِحَةٌ**. Similarly, ‘the girl is knowledgeable’ will be written as **الْبِنْتُ عَالِمَةٌ**.

Word List

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
father	أَبٌ	آبَاءُ
mother	أُمٌّ	أُمَّهَاتٌ
son	ابْنٌ	أَبْنَاءُ
daughter, girl	بِنْتُ	بَنَاتٌ
paternal uncle	عَمٌّ	أَعْمَامٌ

¹In Arabic, a definite noun is called *ma'rifah* (مَعْرِفَة) and a common noun is called *nakirah* (نَكِيرَة).

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
paternal aunt	عَمَّةٌ	عَمَّاتٌ , عَمَّاتٌ
maternal uncle	خَالَ	أُخْوَالٌ
maternal aunt	خَالَهٗ	خَالَاتٌ
brother	أَخٌ	إِخْوَانٌ, إِخْوَةٌ
sister	أُخْتٌ	أُخَوَاتٌ
grandfather	جَدٌّ	أَجْدَادٌ
grandmother	جَدَّةٌ	جَدَّاتٌ
grandson (son's son)	حَفِيدٌ	أَحْفَادٌ, حَفَدَةٌ
grandson (daughter's son)	سِبْطٌ	أَسْبَاطٌ
man	رَجُلٌ	رِجَالٌ
woman	إِمْرَأَةٌ	نِسَاءٌ
male child, boy	طِفْلٌ	أَطْفَالٌ
strong	قَوِيٌّ	أَقْوِيَاءُ
weak	ضَعِيفٌ	ضُعَفَاءُ
ice, snow	تَلَجٌ	
cold	بَارِدٌ	
water	مَاءٌ	مِيَاءٌ
sweet	عَذْبٌ	
pious	صَالِحٌ	صَالِحَاءُ
worshipper	عَابِدٌ	عِبَادٌ
chicken	دَجَاجَةٌ	دُجَاجٌ, دَجَاجٌ
sheep; goat	شَاةٌ	شِيَاءٌ
intelligent	ذَكِيٌّ	أَذْكِيَاءُ
wise	عَاقِلٌ	عُقَلَاءُ

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
thankful, grateful	شَاكِرٌ	شَاكِرُونَ
slave girl	أَمَةٌ	إِمَاءٌ
	جَارِيَةٌ	جَوَارٍ
truthful	صَادِقٌ	صَادِقُونَ
generous	كَرِيمٌ	كَرَامٌ
path	صِرَاطٌ	
straight	مُسْتَقِيمٌ	
ritual prayer (<i>salah</i>)	صَلَاةٌ، صَلَاةٌ	صَلَوَاتٌ
standing (F)	قَائِمَةٌ	
slave	عَبْدٌ	عِبَادٌ
brave	شُجَاعٌ	شُجْعَانٌ
leader, commander	قَائِدٌ	قُودَادُ، قَادَةٌ
the hour; day of resurrection	السَّاعَةُ	
coming (F)	آتِيَةٌ	
respectful (F)	مُؤَدِّبَةٌ	
going (F)	ذَاهِبَةٌ	
small (F)	صَغِيرَةٌ	
fat (F)	سَكِينَةٌ	
hardworking	مُجْتَهِدٌ	مُجْتَهِدُونَ
religion, <i>deen</i> ; judgment	دِينٌ	أَدْيَانٌ
merciful	رَحِيمٌ	
beautiful	جَمِيلٌ	
Lord	رَبٌّ	

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
prophet	نَبِيٌّ	أَنْبِيَاءُ
messenger	رَسُولٌ	رُسُلٌ
knowledgeable; scholar	عَالِمٌ	عُلَمَاءُ
conqueror	فَاتِحٌ	
friend	صَدِيقٌ	أَصْدِقَاءُ
mankind, the person, someone	الْإِنْسَانُ	
all praise	الْحَمْدُ	
and	وَ	

Exercise 1: Translate into Arabic.

1. Haamid is a father.
2. Mahmood is a son.
3. Khalid is an uncle (paternal).
4. Zaid is an uncle (maternal).
5. Bakr is a brother.
6. Sa'eed is a grandfather.
7. Hameed is a grandson (son's son).
8. Haseeb is a grandson (daughter's son)
9. The man is strong.
10. The child (M) is weak.
11. The ice is cold.
12. The water is sweet.
13. The son is wise.
14. The brother is a worshipper.
15. The father is pious.

Exercise 2: Translate into Arabic.

1. The mother is pious.
2. The daughter is a worshipper.

3. The aunt (maternal) is intelligent.
4. The aunt (paternal) is wise.
5. The sister is beautiful.
6. The grandmother is thankful.
7. The chicken is small.
8. The sheep is fat.
9. The aunt (paternal) is pious.
10. The slave girl is wise.
11. The grandmother is pious.
12. The aunt (maternal) is a worshipper.

Exercise 3: Translate into English.

1. اللَّهُ رَبُّ
2. مُحَمَّدٌ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) نَبِيٌّ
3. الرَّسُولُ صَادِقٌ
4. الصِّرَاطُ مُسْتَقِيمٌ
5. الْإِسْلَامُ دِينٌ
6. الْإِنْسَانُ عَبْدٌ
7. خَالِدٌ قَائِدٌ
8. الْأَخُ كَرِيمٌ
9. السَّاعَةُ آتِيَةٌ
10. عَمَرُو مُجْتَهِدٌ
11. طَارِقٌ شَجَاعٌ
12. الْبَيْتُ مُؤَدَّبَةٌ
13. الْحَالُ عَاقِلٌ وَالْعَمُّ ذَكِيٌّ
14. الْحَفِيدُ مُؤَدَّبٌ وَالْجَدُّ رَحِيمٌ
15. الْأُمَةُ ذَاهِبَةٌ
16. الشَّاهُ آتِيَةٌ

LESSON 2

مُضَافٌ وَ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

Consider the following sentences: 'slave of Allah,' 'messenger of Allah,' 'door of the house,' 'the Messenger's order,' 'Mahmood's pen,' 'Khalid's book,' 'Hameed's house.' These phrases and those with a similar pattern are called *mudaaf* (مُضَافٌ) and *mudaaf ilayhi* (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ). One thing (*mudaaf*) is attributed to the other (*mudaaf ilayhi*). Many times, the relationship is that of the possessed to its possessor. The possessed is called *mudaaf* and the possessor is called *mudaaf ilayhi*. For example, in the phrase 'Mahmood's pen,' the pen is owned by Mahmood. Therefore, 'pen' is *mudaaf* and 'Mahmood' is *mudaaf ilayhi*.

To translate a sentence of this type into Arabic, follow these steps:

1. Take out 'of' or the apostrophe and the 's,' which show possession.
2. If you have taken out the apostrophe and the 's,' reverse the sequence. Write the second word first and the first word second. If you took out 'of,' then there is no need to reverse the sequence.
3. Replace the English words with their Arabic equivalents.
4. Give the *mudaaf* a single *dammah* and the *mudaaf ilayhi* two *kasrahs*.

For example, to translate the phrase 'Mahmood's pen' to Arabic, first take out the apostrophe and 's.' It becomes 'Mahmood pen.' Then, change the order of the words to 'pen Mahmood.' Next, replace the words with their Arabic equivalents. You get قلم محمود. Now, give the *mudaaf* a single *dammah* and the *mudaaf ilayhi* two *kasrahs*. You get قَلَمٌ مُحَمَّدٍ. Following the same method, 'Khalid's book' becomes كِتَابٌ خَالِدٍ. For a sentence with 'of,' such as 'ring of gold,' first remove the 'of.' It becomes 'ring gold.' Now, replace the words with their Arabic equivalents. You get خاتم ذهب.

Now, give the *mudaaf* a single *dammah* and the *mudaaf ilayhi* two *kasrahs*. You get خَاتَمٌ ذَهَبٌ.

The rules concerning *alif-laam* have been mentioned in the first lesson. Those rules will apply here also. Thus, if there is an *alif-laam* at the beginning of the *mudaaf ilayhi*, the two *kasrahs* will become one *kasrah*. خَاتَمٌ الذَّهَبِ will become خَاتَمُ الذَّهَبِ. It should be noted here that the *mudaaf* never accepts *alif-laam* or *tanween*. For instance, in the above example, خَاتَمٌ will not accept *alif-laam* or *tanween*.

Word List

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
home, house	دَارٌ	دِيَارٌ، دُورٌ
	بَيْتٌ	بُيُوتٌ
wall	جِدَارٌ	جُدُرٌ، جُدُرَانٌ
door	بَابٌ	أَبْوَابٌ
clay	طِينٌ	
jar	جَرَّةٌ	جَرَارٌ
room	حُجْرَةٌ	حُجُرَاتٌ
	عُرْفَةٌ	عُرُفٌ
window	شُبَّاكٌ	شُبَايِكٌ
table	مِنْصَدَةٌ	مَنَاصِدُ
wood	خَشَبٌ	خُشْبٌ، أَحْشَابٌ
ceiling	سَقْفٌ	سُقُوفٌ
roof	سَطْحٌ	سُطُوحٌ، أَسْطَحٌ
dirt	تُرَابٌ	أَتْرِيَّةٌ
iron	حَدِيدٌ	

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
cupboard, shelf	رَفٌّ	رُفُوفٌ
bed	سَرِيرٌ	أَسِرَّةٌ
throne	عَرْشٌ	عُرُوشٌ
leg of a table, bed, etc.	قَائِمَةٌ	قَوَائِمٌ
stove	مَوْقِدٌ	مَوَاقِدُ
fire	نَارٌ	نِيرانٌ
unbaked brick	لَبْنَةٌ	لَبَنٌ
baked brick	أَجْرَةٌ	أَجْرٌ
brass	صُفْرٌ	
copper	نُحَاسٌ	
jug	إِبْرَيْقٌ	أَبَارِيقٌ
cooking pot	قِدْرٌ	قُدُورٌ
sun	شَمْسٌ	شُمُوسٌ
heat	حَرٌّ	
glass (as substance)	زُجَاجٌ	
bottle	قَبِيئَةٌ	قَنَانٍ
notebook	كُرَاسَةٌ	كُرَارِيْسٌ
paper	قِرْطَاسٌ	قَرَّاطِيْسٌ
cap	قَلَنْسُوَةٌ	قَلَانِيْسٌ
gun	بُنْدُوقِيَّةٌ	بَنَادِقٌ
bullet	رَصَاصَةٌ	رَصَاصٌ
sock	جَوْزِبٌ	جَوَارِبٌ
wool	صُوفٌ	أَصْوَافٌ
cheap	رَخِيصٌ	

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
expensive	كَثِيرٌ	
high	رَفِيعٌ	
long, tall	طَوِيلٌ	طُولٌ
religion, <i>deen</i> ; judgment	دِينٌ	
doubt	رَبٌّ	
to establish, establishing	إِفَامَةٌ	
to give, giving	إِنِّاءٌ	
to spend, spending	إِنْفَاقٌ	
to light (a fire)	إِسْتِيفَادٌ	
foolish, stupid, silly; fool	سَفِيهَةٌ	سَفَهَاءٌ
meeting	لِقَاءٌ	
oppression; to exceed proper bounds	طُعْيَانٌ	
city, town	بَلَدَةٌ	
country; city, town	بَلَدٌ	بِلَادٌ، بُلْدَانٌ
city, town	مَدِينَةٌ	مُدُنٌ
people		نَاسٌ
light	ضَوْءٌ	أَضْوَاءٌ
lamp	سِرَاجٌ	سُرُجٌ
around	حَوْلٌ	
darkness	ظُلُمَةٌ	ظُلُمَاتٌ
night	لَيْلٌ	لَيَالٍ (الْأَلْيَالِي)
sound	صَوْتُ	أَصْوَاتٌ
thunder	رَعْدٌ	رُعُودٌ

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
flash	لَمْعَانٌ	
lightning	بَرْقٌ	بُرُوقٌ
finger, toe	إِصْبَعٌ	أَصَابِعُ
foot; leg	رِجْلٌ	أَرْجُلٌ
soldier	جُنْدِيٌّ	جُنُودٌ
journey, travel	رِحْلَةٌ	
winter	شِتَاءٌ	
summer	صَيْفٌ	
spring	رَبِيعٌ	
autumn, fall	خَرِيفٌ	
person	إِنْسَانٌ	
poor due (<i>zakah</i>)	زَكَاةٌ، زَكَاةٌ	
material wealth	مَالٌ	أَمْوَالٌ
rug, carpet	فَرْشٌ	فُرُوشٌ
day	يَوْمٌ	أَيَّامٌ
order	أَمْرٌ	أَوَامِرُ
	حُكْمٌ	أَحْكَامٌ
pen	قَلَمٌ	أَقْلَامٌ
servant	خَادِمٌ	خُدَّامٌ
book	كِتَابٌ	كُتُبٌ
gold	ذَهَبٌ	
ring	خَاتَمٌ	خَوَاتِمٌ
ground/floor	أَرْضٌ	

Exercise 1: Translate into Arabic.

1. Wall of the house
2. Clay jar (jar of clay)
3. Window of the room
4. Wood of the table
5. Roof of the house
6. Dirt of the roof
7. Iron cupboard (cupboard of iron)
8. Hameed's bed
9. Legs of the throne
10. Fire of the stove
11. The baked brick floor (floor of baked bricks)
12. The sun's heat
13. Brass jug (jug of brass)
14. The copper cooking pot (cooking pot of copper)
15. The glass bottle (bottle of glass)
16. The notebook's paper
17. The woolen cap (cap of wool)
18. The gun's bullet
19. The woolen socks (socks of wool)
20. The cupboard's glass is expensive.
21. The clay jar is cheap.
22. The house's wall is long.
23. The house's roof is high.
24. The copper jug is expensive.

Exercise 2: Translate into English.

1. يَوْمُ الدِّينِ
2. رَبُّ الْإِنْسَانِ
3. إِقَامَةُ الصَّلَاةِ
4. إِيتَاءُ الزَّكَاةِ
5. انْفَاقُ الْمَالِ
6. لِقَاءُ صَدِيقٍ

7. سُفْهَاءُ بِلَدَةٍ
8. طُعْيَانُ النَّاسِ
9. اسْتَيْقَازُ النَّارِ
10. ضَوْءُ سِرَاجٍ
11. حَوْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ
12. ظُلْمَةُ اللَّيْلِ
13. صَوْتُ الرَّعْدِ
14. لَمْعَانُ الْبُرْقِ
15. أَصَابِعُ رِجْلِ
16. رِجْلَةُ الشِّتَاءِ وَ الصَّيْفِ
17. مَاءُ التَّلَجِّ بَارِدٌ
18. حَشَبُ الْبَابِ ثَمَرٌ
19. رَفُّ الْقِرْطَاسِ رَحِيصٌ
20. إِبْرَيْقُ الصُّفْرِ ثَمَرٌ
21. إِبْنُ الرَّجُلِ عَاقِلٌ

LESSON 3

الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي Past Tense Verb

In this lesson, we will look at the various forms a past tense verb takes in accordance with the number and gender of the one(s) performing the action. To begin with, فَعَلَ means “he (S/M) did,” فَعَلَا means “they (D/M) did,” فَعَلُوا means “they (P/M) did,” and فَعَلَتْ means “she (S/F) did.” These verbs are in active voice (فِعْلٌ مَعْرُوفٌ).

In Arabic, each verb form is called صِيغَةً (*seeghah*). Looking at the table below, we can see that there are fourteen *seeghahs* in it. Each of these *seeghahs* has a name. This name identifies, whether it is singular, dual or plural, whether it is masculine or feminine, and whether it is first person, second person or third person. In Arabic, the words for singular, dual and plural are وَاحِدٌ, ثَنِيَّةٌ, and جَمْعٌ, respectively. Thus, singular masculine of the third person will be called وَاحِدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ غَائِبٌ in Arabic. Dual masculine of the third person will be called ثَنِيَّةٌ مُذَكَّرٌ غَائِبٌ, and plural masculine of the third person will be called جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ غَائِبٌ, and so on. In the case of the first person, because the gender is not identified, and there is no separate *seeghah* for dual, therefore, the two *seeghahs*, singular first person and plural first person will be called وَاحِدٌ مُتَكَلِّمٌ and جَمْعٌ مُتَكَلِّمٌ, respectively.

We are listing below the verb forms (also called conjugations) of the past tense verb in active voice. These should be memorized with their meanings.

Table 3.1

Past Tense Verb Forms in Active Voice (أَفْعَالُ الْمَاضِي الْمَعْرُوفِ)

Person	Gender	Plurality	English	Arabic
Third Person (عَائِبٌ)	Masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	He did.	فَعَلَ
		Dual	They did.	فَعَلَا
		Plural	They did.	فَعَلُوا
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	She did.	فَعَلَتْ
		Dual	They did.	فَعَلَتَا
		Plural	They did.	فَعَلْنَ
Second Person (حَاضِرٌ)	Masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	You did.	فَعَلْتَ
		Dual	You did.	فَعَلْتُمَا
		Plural	You did.	فَعَلْتُمْ
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	You did.	فَعَلْتِ
		Dual	You did.	فَعَلْتُمَا
		Plural	You did.	فَعَلْنِ
First Person (مُتَكَلِّمٌ)	Masculine/ Feminine	Singular	I did.	فَعَلْتُ
	Masculine/ Feminine	Dual/ Plural	We did.	فَعَلْنَا

Now, to change these verbs into passive voice, follow the following procedure. Put a *dammah* on the first letter (ف) of فَعَلَ, and a *kasrah* on its second letter (ع). It will become فُعِلَ. Its meaning will change to “he (S/M) was done upon.” This is passive voice (فُعِلَ بِجَهْلٍ). Similarly, فَعَلَا will become فُعِلَا, فَعَلُوا will become فُعِلُوا, فَعَلَتْ will become فُعِلَتْ, and so on. We are listing below the verb forms (also called conjugations) of the past tense verb in passive voice. These should be memorized with their meanings.

Table 3.2

Past Tense Verb Forms in Passive Voice (الْفِعْلُ الْمَاضِي الْمَجْهُولُ)

Person	Gender	Plurality	English	Arabic
Third Person (عَائِبٌ)	Masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	He was done.	فُعِلَ
		Dual	They were done.	فُعِلَا
		Plural	They were done.	فُعِلُوا
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	She was done.	فُعِلَتْ
		Dual	They were done.	فُعِلَتَا
		Plural	They were done.	فُعِلْنَ
Second Person (حَاضِرٌ)	Masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	You were done.	فُعِلْتَ
		Dual	You were done.	فُعِلْتُمَا
		Plural	You were done.	فُعِلْتُمْ
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	You were done.	فُعِلْتِ
		Dual	You were done.	فُعِلْتُمَا
		Plural	You were done.	فُعِلْتُنَّ
First Person (مُتَكَلِّمٌ)	Masculine/ Feminine	Singular	I was done.	فُعِلْتُ
	Masculine/ Feminine	Dual/ Plural	We were done.	فُعِلْنَا

Having memorized these two tables, the next stage is to identify the verb forms of other verbs by comparing them to these tables. For this, we need to know that **وَاحِدٌ مُدَكَّرٌ غَائِبٌ** of any verb table is considered to be the basic verb form. Generally, it is composed of three letters. The first is called **فَاءُ كَلِمَةٍ**, the second is called **عَيْنُ كَلِمَةٍ**, and the third is called **لَامُ كَلِمَةٍ**. Now all that remains to be done is to identify which letter of the new verb matches which letter of the basic verb form of the tables given above. Consider, the verb **نَصَرَ** (he helped). Comparing this to **فَعَلَ** of Table 3.1, we can see that in this verb, **ن** is the **فَاءُ كَلِمَةٍ**, **ص** is the **عَيْنُ كَلِمَةٍ**, and **ر** is the **لَامُ كَلِمَةٍ**. Once, this is established, it is easy to compare any of its forms with the rest of table.

Below, we are providing a list of the basic forms (**وَاحِدٌ مُدَكَّرٌ غَائِبٌ**) of various verbs and their meanings.

Word List

English	Arabic
he helped	نَصَرَ
he wrote	كَتَبَ
he put (something)	وَضَعَ
he ran, he fled	هَرَبَ
he opened	فَتَحَ
he slaughtered	ذَبَحَ
he cooked	طَبَخَ
he entered	دَخَلَ
he joined, he arrived	وَصَلَ
he made	صَنَعَ

English	Arabic
he returned	رَجَعَ
he read	قَرَأَ
he hit	ضَرَبَ
he ate	أَكَلَ
he made	جَعَلَ
he asked	سَأَلَ
he found	وَجَدَ
he filled	مَلَأَ
he sought, he demanded	طَلَبَ
he took	أَخَذَ
he cut	قَطَعَ
he oppressed	ظَلَمَ
he saw	نَظَرَ
he created	خَلَقَ
he imprisoned, he detained	حَبَسَ
he went	ذَهَبَ

Exercise 1: Translate into English and identify the *seeghah*.

1. نَصَرُوا
2. فَتَحَتْ
3. ضَرَبْتُمْ
4. دَخَلْتُ
5. وَضَعَ
6. صَنَعَتْ

7. ذَهَبْنَا
8. وَجَدْتُنَّ
9. ذَهَبْتُمَا
10. كَتَبْنَا
11. قَرَأْتُ
12. طَبَخَا
13. أَكَلْنَ
14. وَصَلْتُ
15. هَرَبُوا
16. رَجَعْتُمْ

Exercise 2: Translate into Arabic.

1. I wrote.
2. They (P/F) read.
3. You (S/M) found.
4. You (P/F) cooked.
5. They (P/F) cut.
6. We filled.
7. You (P/M) demanded.
8. They (D/M) asked.
9. They (D/F) made.
10. You (S/F) took.
11. You (D/M) ate.
12. I cut.
13. You (P/F) made.
14. They (P/F) ran.
15. You (S/M) went.
16. You (P/M) found.

Exercise 3: Translate into English and identify the *seeghah*.

1. ضَرَبُوا
2. نُصِرْتُ
3. دُيِّحَتْ
4. ظَلِمْتُ
5. قُطِعَ
6. نُظِرَتْ
7. صُنِعُوا
8. خُلِقْتُمْ
9. خُلِقْنَا
10. حُسِبْنَا
11. وَجِدْنَا
12. سُئِلَ

LESSON 4

فِعْلٌ، فَاعِلٌ، مَفْعُولٌ

Verb, Subject, Object

In Arabic, the word sequence is as follows: verb (فِعْلٌ), then subject (فَاعِلٌ), and finally the object (مَفْعُولٌ).

فِعْلٌ (verb) = the action being done.

فَاعِلٌ (subject) = the person doing the action.

مَفْعُولٌ (object) = the person or the thing to whom or to which the action is being done.

Rule: The فَاعِلٌ gets a *dammah* (or two *dammahs* as the case may be), and the مَفْعُولٌ gets a *fathah* (or two *fathahs*).

Examples:

- ‘Haamid helped Mahmood.’ In this sentence, the فِعْلٌ is ‘helped,’ Haamid is the فَاعِلٌ and Mahmood is the مَفْعُولٌ. When translating this sentence into Arabic, the Arabic word for helped (نَصَرَ) will come first followed by the *faa’il*, Hamid (حَامِدٌ) with two *dammahs*, and then the *maf’ool*, Mahmood (مَحْمُودًا) with two *fathahs*. The final sentence will be نَصَرَ حَامِدٌ مَحْمُودًا.
- ‘A slave (خَادِمٌ) opened (فَتَحَ) a door (بَابًا).’ The same order used for the last example (فِعْلٌ first, فَاعِلٌ second and مَفْعُولٌ last) will apply here. Remember, the فَاعِلٌ will get two *dammahs* and the مَفْعُولٌ will get two *fathahs*. The full sentence will be فَتَحَ خَادِمٌ بَابًا.

Notes:

- If there is an *alif-laam* on any word, the *tanween* (double *harakah*) at the end will change to a single *harakah* (the two *fathahs* will change to a single *fathah*, the two *kasrahs* will change to a single *kasrah*, and the two *dammahs* will change to a single *dammah*). Thus, ‘the slave opened the door’ will be written as فَتَحَ الْخَادِمُ الْبَابَ. Here, the *alif-laam* caused the double *harakah* to be dropped, and only a single *harakah* remained.
- *Mudaaf* and *mudaaf ilayhi* can combine to form a فاعِلٌ or a مَفْعُولٌ. In this case, it is important to remember that the *mudaaf* does not get an *alif-laam* or a *tanween*. However, the *mudaaf ilayhi* can accept both.

Word List for Nouns

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
book	كِتَابٌ	كُتُبٌ
enemy	عَدُوٌّ	أَعْدَاءُ
flour	دَقِيقٌ	
meat	لَحْمٌ	لَحُومٌ
laborer	أَجِيرٌ	أَجْرَاءُ
wheat	قَمْحٌ، حِنْطَةٌ، بُرٌّ	
boy	وَلَدٌ	أَوْلَادٌ
bread	خُبْزٌ	أَخْبَازٌ
rice	أُرْزٌ	
rooster	دِيبَكٌ	دُيُوكٌ
dog	كَلْبٌ	كِلَابٌ
(drinking) glass	كَاسٌ	كَؤُوسٌ، كَاسَاتٌ

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
garment, dress; cloth	ثَوْبٌ	أَثَوَابٌ، ثِيَابٌ
sky	سَّمَاءٌ	سَمَوَاتٌ (سَمَوَاتٌ، سَمَآوَاتٌ)
building/roof	بِنَاءٌ	أَبْنِيَّةٌ
bed, spread	فِرَاشٌ	أَفْرِشَةٌ
deceiver	خَادِعٌ	
ear	أُذُنٌ	أَذَانٌ
eye	عَيْنٌ	عُيُونٌ
heart	قَلْبٌ	قُلُوبٌ
transgressor	فَاسِقٌ	فَاسِقُونَ، فُسَّاقٌ
descendants; followers	أَلٌ	
sea	بَحْرٌ	بِحَارٌ
cow	بَقَرَةٌ	بَقَرَاتٌ
rain	مَطَرٌ	أَمْطَارٌ
fruit	ثَمَرٌ	أَثْمَارٌ
plants	نَبْتَةٌ	نَبَاتٌ (جَمْعُ الْجُمُع: نَبَاتَاتٌ)
soul	نَفْسٌ	أَنفُسٌ، نُفُوسٌ
muslim	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمُونَ
talk, speech	كَلَامٌ	
likeness, similitude	مَثَلٌ	أَمْثَالٌ
blessing	نِعْمَةٌ	نِعَمٌ
land, earth	أَرْضٌ	أَرَاضٍ، الْأَرَاضِي
trade	تِجَارَةٌ	

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
oath; pledge; promise; contract, agreement	عَهْدٌ	عُهُودٌ
servant	خَادِمٌ	خُدَّامٌ
letter	رِسَالَةٌ	رِسَائِلٌ
door	بَابٌ	أَبْوَابٌ
army	جُنْدٌ	جُنُودٌ
devil	شَيْطَانٌ	شَيَْاطِينُ
not; what?; that which, what; some	مَا	

Word List for Verbs

English	Arabic
he stopped	مَنَعَ
he defeated	هَزَمَ
he kneaded	عَجَنَ
he ground (wheat, etc.)	طَحَنَ
it thrust with horns	نَطَحَ
he worshipped	عَبَدَ
he broke	كَسَرَ
he tore	خَرَقَ
he cheated, he deceived	خَدَعَ
he profited	رَبَحَ
he heard	سَمِعَ
he saw	رَأَى
he caused (someone) to drown	أَغْرَقَ

English	Arabic
he understood	عَقَلَ
he remembered	ذَكَرَ
he saw	نَظَرَ
he broke (something)	نَقَضَ
he gave an example	ضَرَبَ (مَثَلًا)
he separated	فَرَّقَ
he milked	حَلَبَ
he created, he made, he originated	خَلَقَ
he sent down	أَنْزَلَ
he caused (something) to grow	أَنْبَتَ
he was ungrateful; he disbelieved	كَفَرَ
he killed	قَتَلَ
he sat (down)	جَلَسَ
he believed	أَمَنَ
he imposed	كَتَبَ (عَلَى)

Exercise 1: Translate into Arabic

1. Hameed read a book.
2. Naseer stopped Mahmood.
3. Khalid wrote a letter.
4. Taariq defeated the army.
5. The woman kneaded the flour.
6. The girl cooked the meat.
7. The laborer ground the wheat.
8. The uncle (maternal) ate the bread.
9. The goat pushed (with its horns) the child.
10. I ate the rice.
11. I hit the dog.

12. You (P/M) worshipped Allah.
13. They (P/F) broke the glass.
14. You (S/F) tore the cloth.
15. Hameed's friend helped Khalid's grandson (son's son).
16. The girl's mother broke the glass.
17. The servant kneaded the wheat flour.

Exercise 2: Translate into English

1. جَعَلَ اللهُ مُحَمَّدًا (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) رَسُولًا
2. وَ جَعَلَ اللهُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا
3. جَعَلَ اللهُ السَّمَاءَ بِنَاءً وَ الْأَرْضَ فِرَاشًا
4. خَدَعَ الشَّيْطَانُ الْإِنْسَانَ
5. مَا رَحَتْ تَحَارَةً
6. سَمِعَتْ الْأَذَانَ وَ رَأَتْ الْعُيُونَ وَ عَقَلَتْ الْقُلُوبُ
7. نَقَضَ الْفَاسِقُ عَهْدَ اللهِ وَ سَمِعَ الْمُسْلِمُ كَلَامَ اللهِ
8. ضَرَبَ رَجُلٌ مَثَلًا
9. ذَكَرُوا نِعْمَةَ اللهِ وَ مَا كَفَرُوا
10. فَرَقْنَا الْبَحْرَ وَ أَغْرَقْنَا آلَ فِرْعَوْنَ
11. حَلَبَنَ الشَّاةَ وَ حَلَبْنَتِ الْبَقَرَةَ
12. دَخَنُومُ الدِّيكِ وَ طَبَخْنُمُ اللَّحْمَ
13. أَنْزَلَ اللهُ الْمَطَرَ وَ أَنْبَتَ النَّبَاتَ وَ الْأَنْمَارَ

LESSON 5

الْحُرُوفُ الْجَارَةُ

Prepositions

The following particles are used as prepositions in Arabic. They occur quite frequently.

Table 5.1
Prepositions (الْحُرُوفُ الْجَارَةُ)

in, regarding	فِي	with	بِ
from	مِنْ	to, up to	إِلَى
on	عَلَى	for	لِ
as, like	كَ	up to, until	حَتَّى
about, from, regarding	عَنْ	by (for oath)	وَ

The words that come after these prepositions end with a *kasrah* on the final letter. We give examples of each of these.

زَيْدٌ فِي الدَّارِ	=	Zaid is in the house.
كَتَبْتُ بِالْقَلَمِ	=	I wrote with the pen.
مِنَ الْبَيْتِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ	=	from the house to the mosque
جَلَسَ زَيْدٌ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ	=	Zaid sat on the chair.
السيَّارَةُ لَزَيْدٍ	=	The car belongs to Zaid.
أَحْمَدُ كَأَسَدٍ	=	Ahmad is like a lion.
نِمْتُ حَتَّى الصُّبْحِ	=	I slept until the morning.
سَأَلْتُ عَنِ الْكِتَابِ	=	She asked about the book.
وَاللَّهِ	=	By Allah!

Besides the ten prepositions listed above, there are seven other prepositions that occur less frequently. Since they do occur; therefore, it is appropriate to mention them as well. They are as follows:

1. تَ: by (for oath). This is specific with Allah, the Exalted.
Example: تَاللّٰهِ – By Allah!
- 2 & 3. مُنْذُ وَ مُذْ: since. These are used to define a time period.
Example: مَا ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ مُنْذُ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ – I have not gone to the school since Friday.
4. رُبَّ: many a, so many. The noun used after رُبَّ is always singular. Example: رُبَّ رَجُلٍ نَصَرْتُهُ – I have helped so many men.
5. خَلَا: besides, except. Example: عَلَّمْتُ الْأَطْفَالَ خَلَا زَيْدٍ – I taught all of the children except Zaid.
6. حَاشَا: besides, except. Example: مَنَعْتُ الرِّجَالَ حَاشَا عَمْرٍو – I stopped all of the men except 'Amr.
7. عَدَا: besides, except. Example: جَاءَ الْقَوْمُ عَدَا خَالِدٍ – All of the people came except Khalid.

Word List

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
village	قَرْيَةٌ	قُرَى
town, city	مَدِينَةٌ	مُدُنٌ
lion	أَسَدٌ	أَسَدٌ
milk	لَبَنٌ	أَلْبَانٌ
sword	سَيْفٌ	سُيُوفٌ
scissors	مِقْرَاضٌ	مَقَارِضٌ
large bowl	قَصْعَةٌ	قَصَعَاتٌ

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
stone	حَجَرٌ	حِجَارَةٌ
to milk	حَلَبٌ	
pants	سِرْوَالٌ	سِرَاوِيلٌ
pencil	مِرْسَمٌ	مَرَايِمٌ
card	بِطَاقَةٌ	بِطَاقَاتٌ
butter	زُبْدَةٌ	زُبْدٌ
clarified butter	سَمَنٌ	سُمُونٌ
cream	قِشْطَةٌ	
biscuit	كَعْكَةٌ	كَعَكٌ
teacher	أُسْتَاذٌ	أَسَاتِذُهُ
student	تَلْمِيزٌ	تَلَامِيذٌ، تَلَامِيذَةٌ
lesson	دَرْسٌ	دُرُوسٌ
day-time	نَهَارٌ	أَنْهَرٌ
white	أَبْيَضٌ	
action/work	عَمَلٌ	أَعْمَالٌ
buffalo	جَاوِيْسٌ	جَوَاوِيْسٌ
gold	ذَهَبٌ	
silver	فِصَّةٌ	
moon	قَمَرٌ	أَقْمَارٌ
star	جُحْمٌ	جُجُومٌ
key	مِفْتَاحٌ	مَفَاتِيحٌ
garden	بُسْتَانٌ	بَسَاتِيْرٌ
grass	عُشْبٌ	أَعْشَابٌ
between; among, amidst	بَيْنَ	

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
sleep	نَوْمٌ	
to fall	وَقَعَ، وَقُوعٌ	
clouds (collective noun)	سَحَابٌ	
something which is under control	مُسَخَّرٌ	
part, portion	جُزْءٌ	أَجْزَاءٌ
rain	صَيِّبٌ	
fly	دُبَابٌ	أَذْبَانَةٌ
Friday	يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ	
Saturday	يَوْمُ السَّبْتِ	
Sunday	يَوْمُ الْأَحَدِ	
Monday	يَوْمُ الْإِثْنَيْنِ	
Tuesday	يَوْمُ الثَّلَاثَاءِ	
Wednesday	يَوْمُ الْأَرْبَعَاءِ يَوْمُ الْأَرْبَعَاءِ	
Thursday	يَوْمُ الْخَمِيسِ	
today	الْيَوْمَ	
tomorrow	غَدًا	
yesterday	أَمْسٍ	
mosque	مَسْجِدٌ	مَسَاجِدُ
chair	كُرْسِيٌّ	كَرَاسِيٌّ
school	مَدْرَسَةٌ	مَدَارِسُ
he came	جَاءَ	
nation; people	قَوْمٌ	أَقْوَامٌ

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
shirt	فُتَيْصٌ	فُتُصٌ
by, at, with (of place, time and possession)	عِنْدَ	
good deed	حَسَنَةٌ	حَسَنَاتٌ
crate, box; chest; suitcase	صُنْدُوقٌ، صَنْدُوقٌ	صَنَادِيقٌ
in the opinion of (so and so)	عِنْدَ (فُلَانٍ)	
Jew; Jewish	يَهُودِيٌّ	أَلْيَهُودُ
Christian	نَصْرَانِيٌّ	نَصَارَى
he believed	أَمَنَ	
world	دُنْيَا	
hereafter	آخِرَةٌ	
praise	حَمْدٌ	
right guidance	هُدًى	
lock	قُفْلٌ	أَقْفَالٌ
food	طَعَامٌ	أَطْعَمَةٌ
Qur'anic verse; sign	آيَةٌ	آيَاتٌ

Exercise 1: Translate into Arabic

1. Zaid went from the village to the city.
2. Mahmood killed the lion with the sword.
3. I cut the cloth with the scissors.
4. She milked the cow's milk in the bowl.
5. You (S/M) put the shirt and the pants (one pair) in the suitcase.
6. You (P/M) wrote on the cards with pencils.
7. They (P/F) ate biscuits with butter and cream.
8. By Allah (oath).

9. The teacher asked the students about the lesson.
10. Allah made the night for sleeping and the day for working.
11. Buffalo's milk is whiter than cow's milk.
12. Gold and silver are like stones to Zahid.
13. I looked towards the moon and the stars.
14. They (P/M) opened the lock with the key.
15. We went to the garden and we sat on the grass.

Exercise 2: Translate into English

1. الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
2. فِي الْقُرْآنِ هُدًى لِلنَّاسِ
3. السَّحَابُ مُسَخَّرٌ بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَ الْأَرْضِ
4. يَوْمَ السَّبْتِ لِلْيَهُودِ وَيَوْمَ الْأَحَدِ لِلنَّصَارَى
5. قَرَأَتْ جُزْءًا مِّنَ الْقُرْآنِ فِي يَوْمِ الْحَمِيسِ وَ الْجُمُعَةِ
6. لِلْمُسْلِمِ فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةٌ وَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةٌ
7. آمَنْتُ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ
8. وَقَعَ الذُّبَابُ فِي الطَّعَامِ
9. أَنْزَلَتْ الْآيَاتُ كَصَيِّبٍ مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ
10. كُتِبَتْ الصَّلَاةُ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ
11. فَتَحُوا بَابَ الْحَجَرَةِ يَوْمَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ وَ جَلَسُوا عَلَى السَّرِيرِ يَوْمَ الثَّلَاثَاءِ
12. كَسَرْتُمُ قَتِينَةَ الرُّحَاكِ بِالْأَجْرَةِ يَوْمَ الْأَرْبَعَاءِ

LESSON 6

صَمَائِرُ

Pronouns

We are listing below the possessive (إِصْافِيّ) and objective (مَفْعُولِيّ) pronouns. By possessive, we mean those pronouns, which indicate possession, and by objective we mean those pronouns, which refer to the object.

Table 6.1

Possessive (إِصْافِيّ) & Objective (مَفْعُولِيّ) Pronouns

Person	Gender	Plurality	Pronouns	
			English	Arabic
Third Person (عَائِب)	Masculine (مَذَكَّر)	Singular	his, him	هُ
		Dual	their, them	هُمَا
		Plural	their, them	هُمْ
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّث)	Singular	hers, her	هَا
		Dual	their, them	هُمَا
		Plural	their, them	هُنَّ
Second Person (حَاضِر)	Masculine (مَذَكَّر)	Singular	your, you	كَ
		Dual	your, you	كُمَا
		Plural	your, you	كُم
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّث)	Singular	your, you	كِ
		Dual	your, you	كُمَا
		Plural	your, you	كُنَّ
First Person (مُتَكَلِّم)	Masculine/ Feminine	Singular	my, me	يَ , نِي
	Masculine/ Feminine	Dual/ Plural	ours, us	نَا

These pronouns can come after nouns, verbs and particles as shown in the examples below.

1. After a noun:

قَلَمُهُ – his (S/M) pen

كِتَابُكَ – your (S/M) book

كِتَابِي – my book

كِتَابُهَا – her (S/F) book.

2. After a verb:

نَصَرْتُهُ – I helped him

أَمَرْتُكَ – I commanded you

نَصَرْتَنِي – you (S/M) helped me.

3. After a particle:

فِيهِ – in it

لَهُ – for him

مِنْكَ – from you (S/M)

إِلَيْنَا – to/towards us

إِنَّكُمْ – indeed you (P/M)

عَلَيْهِ – on him.

The two pronouns (مَنْعُولِي and إِصْبَاطِي) mentioned above are used most frequently in Arabic and should be understood well. The following pronouns are subjective (فَاعِلِي). Examples are not being given for these since these are easier to learn.

Table 6.2
Subjective (فَاعِلِيّ) Pronouns

Person	Gender	Plurality	Pronouns	
			English	Arabic
Third Person (غَائِبٌ)	Masculine (مَذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	he	هُوَ
		Dual	they	هُمَا
		Plural	they	هُمْ
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	she	هِيَ
		Dual	they	هُمَا
		Plural	they	هُنَّ
Second Person (حَاضِرٌ)	Masculine (مَذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	you	أَنْتَ
		Dual	you	أَنْتُمَا
		Plural	you	أَنْتُمْ
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	you	أَنْتِ
		Dual	you	أَنْتُمَا
		Plural	you	أَنْتُنَّ
First Person (مُتَكَلِّمٌ)	Masculine/ Feminine	Singular	I	أَنَا
	Masculine/ Feminine	Dual/ Plural	We	نَحْنُ

In Arabic grammar, the technical terms that are usually used for these pronouns are مَرْفُوعٌ, فَاعِلِيّ, مَنْصُوبٌ, مَعْمُورٌ, and إِضَائِيّ but for the ease of students, we have used the terms فَاعِلِيّ, مَعْمُورٌ, and إِضَائِيّ.

Word List

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
tongue	لِسَانٌ	الْأَلْسِنَةُ
head	رَأْسٌ	رُؤُوسٌ
nose	أَنْفٌ	أَنْوُفٌ
hand	يَدٌ	أَيْدٍ , الْأَيْدِي
tooth	سِنٌّ (سِنَّ)	أَسْنَانٌ
chest	صَدْرٌ	صُدُورٌ
handkerchief	مِنْدِيلٌ	مَنَادِيلٌ
car	سَيَّارَةٌ	سَيَّارَاتٌ
to ride	رَكَبَ	
bicycle	دَرَّاجَةٌ	دَرَّاجَاتٌ
to break	كَسَرَ	
shoe	حِذَاءٌ	أَحْذِيَّةٌ
to fall	سَقَطَ	
to lift, to raise	رَفَعَ	
he played	لَعِبَ	
ball	كُرَّةٌ	كُرَاتٌ
order, command	أَمَرَ	أَوَامِرٌ
to lie down	إِضْطَجَعَ	
Remembrance	ذَكَرَ	
Mango	أَبْنَجٌ، مَنجُو	
Apple	تُفَّاحَةٌ	تُفَّاحٌ
field; arable land	حَقْلٌ	حُقُولٌ

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
melon, watermelon	بَطِيخٌ	
cucumber	قَيْثَاءٌ	
act of kindness, favor; grant	إِنْعَامٌ	
with	مَعَ	
to snatch	خَطَفَ	
to warn	إِنذَرَ	
to seal; seal	خَتَمَ	
eyesight; glance	بَصَرٌ	أَبْصَارٌ
veil, covering	غِشَاوَةٌ	
to leave; abandonment	تَرَكَ	
light	نُورٌ	أَنْوَارٌ
covenant	مِيثَاقٌ	مَوَاقِيقُ
to send down; revelation	نَزَّلَ	
fuel	وَقُودٌ	
eternal	خَالِدٌ	خَالِدُونَ
presentation	عَرَضٌ	
dwelling	مُسْتَقَرٌّ	
object; property	مَتَاعٌ	أَمْثَعَةٌ
time	حِينَ	أَحْيَانٌ
to speak, say, tell	قَوْلٌ	
to take	أَخَذَ	
above	فَوْقَ	
old	فَارِضٌ	فَوَارِضٌ

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
young	بِكْرٌ	أَبْكَارٌ
color	لَوْنٌ	أَلْوَانٌ
bright yellow	فَاقِعٌ	
who?, whoever; the one who; those who	مَنْ	
compensation, reward	أَجْرٌ	أُجُورٌ
then; so; therefore	فَ	
indeed	إِنَّ	
before, previously, earlier	قَبْلُ (قَبْلَ)	
name of a mountain	طَوْرٌ	
angel	مَلَكٌ	مَلَائِكَةٌ
clean, pure (F)	مُطَهَّرَةٌ	
husband; wife; spouse	زَوْجٌ	أَزْوَاجٌ
hearing, also used for ears	سَمْعٌ	
livelihood, sustenance	رِزْقٌ	أَرْزَاقٌ
he did, acted	عَمِلَ	
soul; heart; also used in the meaning of oneself, himself, herself, and so on	نَفْسٌ	أَنْفُسٌ

Exercise 1: Translate into Arabic

1. My father
2. His mother
3. Her tongue
4. Your (S/M) head
5. Your (S/F) nose
6. My hand

7. Their (P/F) teeth
8. Their (P/M) chests
9. Our handkerchief
10. I rode in your (S/M) car.
11. She broke my bike.
12. The shoe fell off your (S/M) foot.
13. I stopped them (P/F).
14. They (P/M) raised me.
15. You (P/M) played with the ball.
16. They (P/M) ordered me to lie down.
17. They (D/M) looked at me.
18. You (D/F) worshipped him.
19. My mother remembered me yesterday.
20. You (S/M) ate a mango and an apple in your garden and you ate a watermelon and a cucumber in your field.

Exercise 2: Translate into English

1. أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ
2. إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ
3. رَزَقْنَاهُمْ
4. أَنْذَرْتَهُمْ
5. خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَ عَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ
6. عَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ
7. خَدَعُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ
8. دَهَبَ اللَّهُ بُنُورَهُمْ وَ تَرَكَهُمْ فِي ظُلُمٍ
9. خَطَفَ الْبَرْقُ أَبْصَارَهُمْ
10. إِنَّ رَبَّكُمْ خَلَقَكُمْ
11. نَزَّلْنَا عَلَى عَبْدِنَا
12. وَفُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَ الْحِجَارَةُ
13. هُمْ فِيهَا أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ وَ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ

14. عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلِكَةِ.
15. لَكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ مُسْتَقَرٌّ وَ مَتَاعٌ إِلَىٰ حِينٍ.
16. قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِ إِنَّكُمْ طَلَمْتُمْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ.
17. أَخَذْنَا مِيثَاقَكُمْ وَ رَفَعْنَا فَوْقَكُمْ الطُّورَ.
18. إِنَّهَا بَعْرَةٌ لَا فَارِضٌ وَلَا بَكْرٌ لَوْئَهَا فَاقِعٌ.
19. مَنْ أَمَنَّ بِاللَّهِ وَ الْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ.
20. أَمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَ مَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِنَا وَ مَا أُنْزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ.

LESSON 7

الْفِعْلُ الْمُضَارِعُ

Present and Future Tense Verb

We have already discussed the past tense verb and pronouns. In this lesson, we will discuss فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ which is equivalent to present and future tense. فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ (past tense) and فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ (present/future tense), as well as ضَمَائِرُ (pronouns) are the foundations of the Arabic language. These should be memorized properly. This will make all future lessons much easier. We are listing below the conjugations (verb forms) of فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ (present and future tense verb) in active voice (مَعْرُوفٌ).

In lesson 3, we discussed the method of converting فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ (past tense active voice) to فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ بَجْهُولٍ (past tense passive voice). This required putting a *dammah* on the first letter (ف) and a *kasrah* on the second (ع). Thus, فَعَلَ changes to فُعِلَ. Similarly, يَفْعَلُ, which means “he does or will do” is in active voice (مَعْرُوفٌ). To convert this فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ بَجْهُولٍ to فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ, we give the first letter a *dammah* and the third letter a *fathah*. يَفْعَلُ becomes يُفْعَلُ, تَضْرِبُ becomes تُضْرَبُ, يَفْتَحُ becomes يُفْتَحُ, أَنْصُرُ becomes أُنْصَرُ, and so on.

Table 7.1
Verb Forms of (فَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ) in Active Voice (مَعْرُوفٌ)

Person	Gender	Plurality	English	Arabic
Third Person (غَائِبٌ)	Masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	He/It is doing or will do	يَفْعَلُ
		Dual	They are doing or will do	يَفْعَلَانِ
		Plural	They are doing or will do	يَفْعَلُونَ
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	She/It is doing or will do	تَفْعَلُ
		Dual	They are doing or will do	تَفْعَلَانِ
		Plural	They are doing or will do	يَفْعَلْنَ
Second Person (حَاضِرٌ)	Masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	You are doing or will do	تَفْعَلُ
		Dual	You are doing or will do	تَفْعَلَانِ
		Plural	You are doing or will do	تَفْعَلُونَ
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	You are doing or will do	تَفْعَلِينَ
		Dual	You are doing or will do	تَفْعَلَانِ
		Plural	You are doing or will do	تَفْعَلْنَ
First Person (مُتَكَلِّمٌ)	Masculine/ Feminine	Singular	I am doing or will do	أَفْعَلُ
	Masculine/ Feminine	Dual/ Plural	We are doing or will do	نَفْعَلُ

Table 7.2
Verb Forms of (فَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ) in Passive Voice (مَجْهُوْلٌ)

Person	Gender	Plurality	English	Arabic
Third Person (عَائِبٌ)	Masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	He/It is being done or will be done	يُفْعَلُ
		Dual	They are being done or will be done	يُفْعَلَانِ
		Plural	They are being done or will be done	يُفْعَلُونَ
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	She/It is being done or will be done	تُفْعَلُ
		Dual	They are being done or will be done	تُفْعَلَانِ
		Plural	They are being done or will be done	يُفْعَلْنَ
Second Person (حَاضِرٌ)	Masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	You are being done or will be done	تُفْعَلُ
		Dual	You are being done or will be done	تُفْعَلَانِ
		Plural	You are being done or will be done	تُفْعَلُونَ
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	You are being done or will be done	تُفْعَلِينَ
		Dual	You are being done or will be done	تُفْعَلَانِ
		Plural	You are being done or will be done	تُفْعَلْنَ
First Person (مُتَكَلِّمٌ)	Masculine/ Feminine	Singular	I am being done or will be done	أُفْعَلُ
	Masculine/ Feminine	Dual/ Plural	We are being done or will be done	نُفْعَلُ

Note: When a passive verb is used, the **فَاعِلٌ** (subject) is not mentioned. Rather, the **مَفْعُولٌ** (object) takes the place of the **فَاعِلٌ** (subject) and is called **نَائِبُ فَاعِلٍ** (subject of the passive verb) or **قَائِمٌ فَاعِلٌ** (substitute subject). Since it takes the place of the **فَاعِلٌ**, it also gets a *dammah*.

Examples:

فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ جَهُولٌ	ضُرِبَ الْوَلَدُ = The boy was hit.
	مُنِعَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ = The woman was stopped.
فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ جَهُولٌ	يُفْتَحُ الْبَابُ = The door will be opened.
	يُكْسَرُ الْجِدَارُ = The wall will be broken.

Word List

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
ho wandered about, he strayed	عَمِيَ	
he realized	شَعَرَ	
he wore	لَبَسَ	
sadness, grief, sorrow, affliction	حُزْنٌ	أَحْزَانٌ
you (P/M) recite	تَتْلُونَ	
you (P/M) forget	تَنْسَوْنَ	
those (P/M) believe	يُؤْمِنُونَ	
newspaper	جَرِيدَةٌ	جَرَائِدُ
potato	بَطَاطَا	
spoon	مِلْعَقَةٌ	مِلَاعِقُ
tea	شَاي	

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
rope	حَبْلٌ	حِبَالٌ
pond, pool	عَذِيرٌ	عُذُرٌ
library	مَكْتَبَةٌ، خَزَانَةُ الْكُتُبِ	مَكْتَبَاتٌ، مَكَاتِبٌ
magazine	مَجَلَّةٌ	مَجَلَّاتٌ
mill, grinder	طَاحُونٌ	طَوَاحِينُ
article; essay	مَقَالَةٌ	مَقَالَاتٌ
that which is hidden	غَيْبٌ	غُيُوبٌ
prayer leader; leader	إِمَامٌ	أَئِمَّةٌ
thing	شَيْءٌ	أَشْيَاءٌ
alteration, change	تَحْرِيفٌ	تَحْرِيفَاتٌ
blood	دَمٌ	دِمَاءٌ
thunder	صَاعِقَةٌ	صَوَاعِقُ
then	ثُمَّ	
caution	حَذَرٌ	
to break, nullify	نَقَضَ	
what?; do...?; will...?; etc. (depends on the context)	أَ	
he (S/M) is causing mischief	يُفْسِدُ	
to shed (blood)	سَفَكَ	
to order	أَمَرَ	
piety	بِرٌّ	
secrecy, concealment	كَتَمَ	
that	أَنَّ	

English	Arabic
he sharpened a pencil	بَرَى
he colored, he dyed	صَبَغَ
day after tomorrow	بَعْدَ غَدٍ
he sent	بَعَثَ
a year ago	قَبْلَ سَنَةٍ
day before yesterday	قَبْلَ الْأَمْسِ
he drank	شَرِبَ
he came to know	عَلِمَ
he repaid	جَزَى
unbelief, infidelity	كُفْرٌ
fear	خَوْفٌ
sinfulness	فِسْقٌ
death	مَوْتُ
remembrance	ذِكْرٌ
carrying, bearing	حَمْلٌ
he was angry	سَخِطَ (عَلَى)
washerman	قَصَّارٌ
he is washing	يَغْسِلُ

Exercise 1: Translate into English

1. أَذْهَبُ
2. يَعْمَهُونَ
3. يَجْعَلُ
4. أَعْلَمَ
5. نَعْبُدُ

6. تَشْعُرُونَ
7. تَسْمَعِينَ
8. تُلْعِينَ
9. يَلْبَسَنَّ
10. تَحْزَنَانِ
11. يُؤْمِنُونَ
12. تَتَلَوْنَ
13. تَنْسُونُ
14. يَذْهَبَانِ
15. أَشْرَبُ

Exercise 2: Translate into Arabic

1. They (P/M) came to know.
2. You (P/F) are reading.
3. She is cooking.
4. He is grieving.
5. They (P/F) are cooking.
6. I am making.
7. We will drink.
8. You (S/F) will go.
9. You (S/M) will stop.
10. They (D/M) will go.

Exercise 3: Translate into Arabic

1. I will read your (S/M) newspaper.
2. They (P/F) will cook a potatoe for you (P/M).
3. You (P/M) are drinking tea with a spoon.
4. Your (P/M) uncle (maternal) will open the lock with his key.
5. The washerman is washing the clothes in the pond.
6. Haamid is laughing in his house.
7. I am hearing his laughter in my house.

8. Your (P/M) laborer is grinding wheat in the mill.
9. Khalid's friend will go to your (S/M) house.
10. We will make you (S/M) a leader for the people.
11. Are you (P/F) stopping them (P/M) from sinfulness and infidelity?
12. Today I read your (S/F) letter.
13. Tomorrow I will go to her uncle's (paternal) house.
14. Are you (S/F) angry with him?

Exercise 4: Translate into English

1. لَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ
2. يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ
3. يَنْقُضُونَ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ
4. إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ
5. أَتَأْمُرُونَ النَّاسَ بِالْبِرِّ
6. نَحْنُ لَا نَكُفُّ مَا أَمَرَنَا اللَّهُ
7. إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تَذْبَحُوا بَقَرَةً
8. يَسْمَعُونَ كَلَامَ اللَّهِ ثُمَّ يُحْرَفُونَهُ

Exercise 5: Translate to Arabic

1. Is being read (S/M, third person)
2. Is being written (S/M, third person)
3. Will be broken (S/M, third person)
4. Will be cut (S/M, third person)
5. She is being helped.
6. You are being stopped (S/M)
7. I am being stopped.
8. We are being helped.
9. You (S/F) will be stopped.
10. You (S/M) are being cheated.

Exercise 6: Translate into Arabic

1. The rope is being cut.
2. The cloth will be dyed.
3. Remembrance of the Prophet (Allah bless him and give him peace) is being raised.
4. The prophets are being sent.
5. Fruits are being eaten.
6. Allah is being remembered.
7. Tomorrow, the newspaper will be read in the library.
8. An article will be written for your (S/F) magazine the day after tomorrow.
9. The vow was broken a year ago.

LESSON 8

الصِّفَةُ وَالْمَوْصُوفُ

Adjective

Consider the following phrases: ‘truthful Muslim,’ ‘pious man,’ ‘large mosque,’ ‘small book,’ ‘trustworthy servant.’ These phrases and other phrases of similar pattern are called صِفَّة (adjective) and مَوْصُوف (the described). In the phrase ‘small book,’ ‘small’ describes the ‘book.’ Thus, ‘small’ is صِفَّة (adjective), and ‘book’ is مَوْصُوف (the described).

To convert a phrase into Arabic, follow the following steps:

1. Translate the individual words into Arabic.
2. Reverse the order of the words so that the first word comes second and the second word comes first.
3. Give both words one or two *dammah(s)* (depending on the situation).

Example: We want to convert the phrase, ‘truthful Muslim’ into Arabic. First, we translate the individual words into Arabic. We get صَادِقٌ مُسْلِمٌ. Next, we reverse the order to get مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ. Then, we give two *dammahs* to both the words. We get مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ. Similarly, if we want to convert ‘pious man’ into Arabic, we will first translate the individual words into Arabic – صَالِحٌ رَجُلٌ. Next, we will reverse the order of the words – رَجُلٌ صَالِحٌ. Lastly, we will give two *dammahs* to both words – رَجُلٌ صَالِحٌ.

Additional Rules:

1. Both the صِفَّة and the مَوْصُوف have to be in the same state, i.e., if one has a *dammah* at the end, the other will also have a *dammah* at the end. Similarly, if one has a *fathah* at the end, the other will also have a *fathah*, and so on. For

example, consider رَجُلٌ صَالِحٌ. Since رَجُلٌ has two *dammahs* at the end, صَالِحٌ also has two *dammahs*. If for some reason رَجُلٌ had two *fathahs*, صَالِحٌ would also have had two *fathahs*. The phrase would then have been رَجُلًا صَالِحًا such as in نَصَرْتُ رَجُلًا صَالِحًا (I helped a pious man). Similarly, if رَجُلٌ had two *kasrahs* at the end, صَالِحٌ would also have had two *kasrahs*. The phrase would then have been رَجُلِي صَالِحِي such as in ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى رَجُلٍ صَالِحٍ (I went to a pious man).

2. If the مَوْصُوفٌ has an *alif-laam*, the صِفَةٌ will also get an *alif-laam*. For example, if رَجُلٌ were to be changed to الرَّجُلُ, صَالِحٌ would also change to الصَّالِحُ.
3. If the مَوْصُوفٌ is feminine, the صِفَةٌ will also be feminine. To change a word to its feminine form, just add a round *taa* (ة) at the end of the word. For example, ‘a pious teacher (F)’ will be أُسْتَاذَةٌ صَالِحَةٌ and ‘the pious teacher (F)’ will be الْأُسْتَاذَةُ الصَّالِحَةُ.
4. If the مَوْصُوفٌ is a proper noun, it will not accept *alif-laam*. *Alif-laam* is used to change a common noun into a definite noun. However, the صِفَةٌ will still require an *alif-laam* to make it a definite noun. For example, when converting ‘the conquering Khalid’ into Arabic, we will not add *alif-laam* to خَالِدٌ because it is already a proper noun. However, we will add an *alif-laam* to the صِفَةٌ (فَاتِحٌ) because it is not a proper noun. The sentence will be خَالِدُ الْفَاتِحِ.

The following examples illustrate this point:

‘The king Mahmood’ will be مُحَمَّدٌ الْمَلِكُ.

‘The commander Taariq’ will be طَارِقُ الْقَائِدِ.

‘The poet Ghalib’ will be غَالِبُ الشَّاعِرِ.

These sentences can also be read as مُحَمَّدٌ نَالِمُكَ, خَالِدٌ نَالِقَاتِخ, غَالِبُ نَالِشَاعِرِ and طَارِقٌ نَالْقَائِدُ.

Word List

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
most-forgiving	عَفُورٌ	
rooster	دِيكٌ	دُيُوكٌ
shouting; noisy	صَائِحٌ	
mat	حَصِيرٌ	حُصُرٌ
shabby, worn (garment)	خَلَقٌ	
excellent; good	جَيِّدٌ	جَيَادٌ
beautiful, handsome; good	حَسَنٌ	حِسَانٌ
street	شَارِعٌ	شَوَارِعٌ
ship, boat	سَفِينَةٌ	سُفُنٌ
Sea	بَحْرٌ	بِحَارٌ
Deep	عَمِيقٌ	
Mountain	جَبَلٌ	جِبَالٌ
great; powerful	عَظِيمٌ	عُظَمَاءُ
Train	قِطَارٌ	قُطُرٌ
Engine	قَاطِرَةٌ	قَاطِرَاتٌ
Station	حَطَّاءَةٌ	حَطَّاتٌ
(finger or toe) nail	ظُفْرٌ	أَظْفَارٌ
hair	شَعْرٌ	أَشْعَارٌ
he cut (hair)	فَصَّ	

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
he cut (used for nails)	قَلَّمَ	
store, shop	دُكَّانٌ	دُكَاكِينُ
old man; scholar	شَيْخٌ	شُيُوخٌ
ugly	دَوِيمٌ	دِمَامٌ
matches	كِيرِيَتٌ	
post, mail	بَرِيدٌ، بُوْسطَةٌ	
post office	مَكْتَبَةُ الْبَرِيدِ	
fan	مِرْوَحَةٌ	مَرَاوِخُ
bitter	مُرٌّ	
army	جُنْدٌ	جُنُودٌ
defeat	هَزَمٌ	
capital city	عَاصِمَةٌ	عَوَاصِمُ
daily	يَوْمِيَّةٌ	
to buy	اِشْتَرَاةٌ	
barber	حَلَّاقٌ	
skillful; outstanding	بَارِعٌ	
box; can	عَلْبَةٌ	عَلَبٌ
he touched, he felt (by hand); he examined	جَسَّ	
medical prescription	وَصْفَةٌ	
painful	أَلِيمٌ	
trial, tribulation	بَلَاءٌ	
mosquito	بُعُوضَةٌ	
price	ثَمَنٌ	أَثْمَانٌ

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
cloud	عَمَامٌ	عَمَائِمٌ
shady, shading	مُظَلِّلٌ	
dark	مُظْلِمَةٌ	
this (M)	هَذَا	
this (F)	هَذِهِ	
these (M & F)		هَؤُلَاءِ
twig, branch	عُصْصٌ	عُصُودٌ
firm, established	ثَابِتٌ	
big, large	كَبِيرٌ	كِبَارٌ
root	أَصْلٌ	أَصُولٌ
fort, fortress, castle	جِصْنٌ	حُصُونٌ
that (M)	ذَلِكَ	
that (F)	تِلْكَ	
those (M & F)		أُولَئِكَ
everyday, daily	كُلَّ يَوْمٍ	
small, little	صَغِيرٌ	صِعَارٌ
sick, ill	مَرِيضٌ	مَرَضَى
branch	فَرْعٌ	فُرُوعٌ
poet	شَاعِرٌ	شُعَرَاءُ
word	كَلِمَةٌ	كَلِمَاتٌ
Romans	الرُّومُ	
immoral (person)	فَاجِرٌ	فُجَّارٌ
medicine	دَوَاءٌ	أَدْوِيَّةٌ
mischievous	شَرِيرٌ	أَشْرَاءُ

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
doctor	طَبِيبٌ	أَطِبَاءٌ
king	مَلِكٌ	مُلُوكٌ
livelihood	رِزْقٌ	أَرْزَاقٌ
market	سُوقٌ	أَسْوَاقٌ
torture; punishment	عَذَابٌ	
little; few	قَلِيلٌ	أَفِلَالٌ
tree	شَجَرَةٌ	شَجَرَاتٌ
he opened; he conquered	فَتَحَ	
good; pleasant (F)	طَيِّبٌ	طَيِّبَاتٌ
old	قَدِيمٌ	
near, close	قَرِيبٌ	

Exercise 1: Translate into Arabic

1. Pious father
2. The son Sa'eed
3. Most-forgiving Lord
4. Big door
5. The noisy rooster
6. The old mat
7. Good article
8. Good magazine
9. Big street
10. Small boat
11. Deep sea
12. Great mountain
13. Long train
14. Big engine
15. Small station

Exercise 2: Translate into Arabic

1. I hit an immoral man.
2. You (P/M) took a beautiful fan.
3. The sick woman drank bitter medicine.
4. Brave Tariq defeated a big king's army and he entered his capital.
5. Do you (S/M) go to the city's market everyday to buy the newspaper?
6. Today I will go to a skilled barber's shop to cut hair and to cut nails.
7. This is a pious old man and that is a mischievous child.
8. This is a handsome man and that is an ugly girl.
9. You (S/M) went to a shop close to your house to buy a box of matches.
10. Doctor Mahmood examined a sick woman and wrote a good prescription for her.

Exercise 3: Translate into English.

1. الصَّراطُ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ
2. عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ
3. بَعُوضَةٌ صَغِيرَةٌ
4. رَزَقَهُمُ اللَّهُ رِزْقًا حَسَنًا
5. بَلَاءٌ عَظِيمٌ
6. لَا يَشْتَرُونَ بِآيَاتِ اللَّهِ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا
7. عَمَامٌ مُظِلٌّ
8. لَيْلَةٌ مُظْلِمَةٌ
9. مَثَلُ كَلِمَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ كَشَجَرَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ
10. أَصْلُهَا ثَابِتٌ وَفَرْعُهَا فِي السَّمَاءِ
11. فَتَحَ طَارِقٌ الْقَائِدَ مَدِينَةَ عَظِيمَةً وَ أَخَذَ حِصْنَهَا مِنْ يَدِ مَلِكٍ عَظِيمٍ
12. دَخَلَ مُحَمَّدٌ الْفَاتِحُ عَاصِمَةَ الرُّومِ

LESSON 9

الْأَمْرُ وَالنَّهْيُ

Imperative (Positive Command) & Prohibitive (Negative Command)

The command is used to demand an action. That verb which contains a command to do something is called **أَمْرٌ**, for example, ‘read!’ and ‘write!;’ while that verb which contains a command to not do something is called **نَهْيٌ**, as in ‘do not go’ and ‘do not fear.’ The conjugation (verb forms) of second person imperative and second person prohibitive in active voice is being listed below. These must be memorized.

Table 9.1

Second Person Imperative in Active Voice (أَمْرٌ حَاضِرٌ مَعْرُوفٌ)

Person	Gender	Plurality	English	Arabic
Second Person (حَاضِرٌ)	Masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	(You) Do!	افْعَلْ
		Dual	(You) Do!	افْعَلَا
		Plural	(You) Do!	افْعَلُوا
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	(You) Do!	افْعَلِي
		Dual	(You) Do!	افْعَلَا
		Plural	(You) Do!	افْعَلْنَ

Table 9.2

Second Person Prohibitive in Active Voice (نَهْيٌ حَاضِرٌ مَعْرُوفٌ)

Person	Gender	Plurality	English	Arabic
Second Person (حَاضِرٌ)	Masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ)	Singular	(You) Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلْ
		Dual	(You) Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلَا
		Plural	(You) Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلُوا
	Feminine (مُؤَنَّثٌ)	Singular	(You) Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلِي
		Dual	(You) Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلَا
		Plural	(You) Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلْنَ

The vowels (*harakah*) of أَمْرٌ

Many times we find أَمْرٌ to be on the pattern of اِفْعَلْ as in اِسْمَعْ. However, this is not always the case. Sometimes, it follows the اُفْعَلْ pattern as in اُنْصُرْ, and sometimes the اِفْعَلْ pattern as in اِضْرِبْ. The reason behind this difference is that the particular vowel pattern of أَمْرٌ (and نَهْيٌ) is dependent on the (ع) letter of مُضَارِعٌ. The (ع) letter of مُضَارِعٌ governs the أَمْرٌ in two ways, and نَهْيٌ in one way.

The one way where it governs both أَمْرٌ and نَهْيٌ is the *harakah* of the (ع) letter of أَمْرٌ and نَهْيٌ. Here, the *harakah* has to correspond exactly. Thus, when the (ع) letter of مُضَارِعٌ has a *fathah*, or *kasrah*, or *dammah*, the (ع) letter of أَمْرٌ and نَهْيٌ will have the same vowel. For example, in يَسْمَعُ the (ع) letter is (م) and has a *fathah*. Therefore, in its أَمْرٌ and نَهْيٌ forms, the (م) will also get a *fathah*. Its أَمْرٌ will be اِسْمَعْ and its نَهْيٌ will be لَا تَسْمَعْ. In يَضْرِبُ there is a *kasrah* under (ر); therefore, its أَمْرٌ and نَهْيٌ forms will be اِضْرِبْ and لَا تَضْرِبْ

respectively. In يَنْصُرُ there is a *dammah* on (ص); therefore, its أَمْرٌ and نَهْيٌ forms will be أَنْصُرُ and لَا تَنْصُرُ respectively.

The other way in which (ع) letter of مُضَارِعٌ governs أَمْرٌ is with respect to the *alif* of أَمْرٌ. This *alif* either gets a *kasrah* or a *dammah*. It cannot have a *fathah*. If the (ع) letter of مُضَارِعٌ has a *dammah*, the *alif* of أَمْرٌ will also have a *dammah*. For example, the أَمْرٌ of يَنْصُرُ will be أَنْصُرُ because (ص) is the (ع) letter of مُضَارِعٌ and it has a *dammah*. And if the (ع) letter of مُضَارِعٌ has a *fathah* or a *kasrah*, then in both cases the *alif* of أَمْرٌ will get a *kasrah*. For example, the أَمْرٌ of يَضْرِبُ is اِضْرِبْ, the أَمْرٌ of يَسْمَعُ is اِسْمَعْ, and the أَمْرٌ of يَضْرِبُ is اِضْرِبْ.

It should be noted that there is no *alif* in نَهْيٌ. It is dependent on the (ع) letter of مُضَارِعٌ only with respect to the *harakah* on its own (ع) letter.

Word List

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
to search	بَحَثْ	
he started	بَدَأَ	
sugar	سُكَّرٌ	
salt	مِلْحٌ	
he accepted	قَبِلَ	
share (n.)	نَصِيبٌ	نُصُبٌ

² It is, in fact, *hamzat al-wasl* (هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ). We are calling it *alif* for the ease of the students because it is generally written as an *alif*.

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
deaf	أَصَمُّ	صُمٌّ
dumb	أَبَكَمُّ	بُكَمٌ
blind	أَعْمَى	عُمَيَّ
guide (command for S/M)	إِهْدِ	
derision; mockery	هَزْءٌ	
justice; compensation	عَدْلٌ	
to come down	هَبِطَ	
cat	قِطَّةٌ	قِطَاطٌ
doll	دُمِيَّةٌ	دُمَى
ball	كُرَّةٌ	كُرَاتٌ، كُرَى
mirror	مِرْآةٌ	مَرَآءٍ
comb	مِشْطٌ	أَمْشَاطٌ
snake	حَيَّةٌ	حَيَّاتٌ
scorpion	عَقْرَبٌ	عَقَّارِبٌ
bull; ox	نَوْرٌ	ثِيْرَانٌ
but, rather, however	بَلْ	
mixing	مَزَجَ	
sermon	وَعْظٌ	
act; deed	عَمَلٌ	أَعْمَالٌ
every	كُلٌّ	
big city	مِصْرٌ	أَمْصَارٌ
bad, evil, wicked	خَبِيْثٌ	خُبُثٌ
hotel	فُنْدُقٌ	فَنَادِقٌ
manager; editor	مُدِيرٌ	

English	Arabic
he did, he acted, he worked	عَمِلَ
powerful	قَدِيرٌ
intercession	شَفَاعَةٌ
change	تَبَدُّلٌ
he came near	قَرَّبَ
he feared	اتَّقَى
a lot	كَثِيرًا

Exercise 1: Translate into English

1. اذْهَبْ
2. لَا تَذْهَبْ
3. لَا تَمْنَعُوا
4. لَا تَبْدِئِي
5. اِفْتَحِي
6. لَا تَبْحَثَنَّ
7. لَا تَسْمَعُوا
8. اضْحَكُوا
9. اَعْمَلُوا
10. اِسْمَعَا
11. اَعْلَمَا
12. لَا تَلْعَبَا

Exercise 2: Translate into Arabic

1. Don't go (P/M) to the market, but go to the mosque.
2. Open (S/M) the box.
3. Put (P/M) sugar in the tea.

4. Work (D/M) for yourselves.
5. Don't laugh (P/M) a lot.
6. Accept (P/F) the advice of your mothers.
7. Don't make (D/M) a share for Shaytan in your deeds.
8. Don't (P/M) play with the doll; play (P/M) with the ball.
9. Listen (S/M) to the speech of Allah.
10. Don't (S/F) play with the mirror and the comb; cook (S/F) the meat.
11. Be cautious (P/F) of the snake and the scorpion.
12. Don't (D/F) go near the ball; play (D/F) with this cat.

Exercise 3: Translate into English.

1. لَا تَحْزَنْ عَلَيْهِمْ إِنَّهُمْ صُومٌ بِكُمْ عُمْيٌ فَهُمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ
2. اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
3. لَا تَهْزُؤُوا وَلَا تَضْحَكُوا
4. افْعَلُوا الْخَيْرَ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ
5. اقْرَءِي وَلَا تَلْعَبِي
6. اَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ
7. اِقْبَلُوا الشِّفَاعَةَ
8. اِهْبِطُوا مِصْرًا
9. ادْخُلُوا هَذِهِ الْقَرْيَةَ
10. لَا تَبَدِّلُوا الْحَيِّثَ بِالطَّيِّبِ
11. اذْهَبُوا مَعَ صَدِيقِكُمْ إِلَى الْفُنْدُقِ وَ اشْرَبُوا اللَّبَنَ مَعَهُ
12. افْتَحُوا بَابَ الْبَيْتِ وَ اذْهَبُوا إِلَى مُدِيرِ الْجَرِيدَةِ

LESSON 10

الْوَاحِدُ، الثَّانِيَّةُ، الْجَمْعُ

Singular, Dual, Plural

We have seen in the previous lessons that verb forms are sometimes single, sometimes dual, and sometimes plural.³ Similarly, nouns can also be single, dual and plural. For example, مُؤْمِنٌ means ‘one believer,’ مُؤْمِنَانِ means ‘two believers,’ and مُؤْمِنُونَ means ‘three or more believers.’ If for some reason مُؤْمِنٌ needs to be vowelized with a *fathah*, it will become مُؤْمِنًا, مُؤْمِنَانِ will become مُؤْمِنَيْنِ and مُؤْمِنُونَ will become مُؤْمِنِينَ. If for some reason مُؤْمِنٌ needs to be vowelized with a *kasrah*, it will become مُؤْمِنٍ. When the dual and plural of مُؤْمِنٌ are vowelized with a *kasrah*, they will be the same as when they are vowelized with a *fathah*. The same rule applies to similar nouns. For the ease of the students, a chart showing مُسْلِمٌ and its dual and plural forms in each of the different states is given below.

Table 10.1
Singular, Dual, and Plural

	Singular (الْوَاحِدُ)	Dual (الثَّانِيَّةُ)	Plural (الْجَمْعُ)
when vowelized with a <i>fathah</i>	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمِينَ
when vowelized with a <i>kasrah</i>	مُسْلِمٍ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمِينَ
when vowelized with a <i>dammah</i>	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُسْلِمُونَ

³ It should be remembered that when the verb forms are dual or plural, it is not the action that is dual or plural. The action taking place is only one. It is only the doers of the action who are two or more.

Examples:

1. Two men went to the market.
ذَهَبَ رَجُلَانِ إِلَى السُّوقِ
2. The scholars gave a speech in the mosque.
خَطَبَ الْعَالِمُونَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
3. Nasir helped two oppressed persons.
نَصَرَ نَاصِرُ الْمَظْلُومَيْنِ
4. Naseer hit the oppressors.
ضَرَبَ نَصِيرُ الظَّالِمِينَ
5. I wrote with two pens.
كَتَبْتُ بِالْقَلَمَيْنِ
6. A man came from amongst the believers.
جَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِّنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Word List

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
year	سَنَةً، عَامٌ	سِنُونٌ، أَعْوَامٌ
fish	سَمَكٌ	أَسْمَاكٌ
a fish	سَمَكَةٌ	
woe (unto you)	وَيْلٌ (لَكَ)	
thief	سَارِقٌ	سَارِقُونَ
neglectful	سَاهٍ (السَّاهِي)	سَاهُونَ
successful; prosperous	مُفْلِحٌ	مُفْلِحُونَ
he prepared	أَعَدَّ	
however, but	لَكِنْ	
jail, prison	سِجْنٌ	سُجُونٌ
master; chief	سَيِّدٌ	سَادَةٌ

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
insulting, abusive; disgraceful	مُهَيِّزٌ	
(S/F) flows	بَحْرِيٌّ	
below, beneath	تَحْتَ	
repentant, accepting of repentance	تَوَّابٌ	تَوَّابُونَ (تَوَّابِيْنَ)
he forgave	عَفَرَ	
he who; who, which, that	الَّذِي	الَّذِيْنَ
canopy	ظِلَّةٌ	ظُلُلٌ
preacher	وَاعِظٌ	وَاعِظُونَ
tree	شَجَرَةٌ، شَجَرٌ	شَجَرَاتٌ، أَشْجَارٌ
female servant, maid	خَادِمَةٌ	
the one praying <i>salah</i> ⁴	مُصَلٍّ (الْمُصَلِّي)	مُصَلُّونٌ
only	إِنَّمَا	
peacemaker	مُصْلِحٌ	مُصْلِحُونَ
verily	أَلَا	
corrupt	مُفْسِدٌ	
disbeliever, infidel	كَافِرٌ	كَافِرُونَ
garden, paradise	حَنَّةٌ	جَنَّاتٌ
river	نَهْرٌ	أَنْهَارٌ
blessing, grace (of Allah, the Exalted)	صَلَوَةٌ	صَلَوَاتٌ

⁴ Here we are distinguishing between prayer and *salah*. Prayer is any form of praying (to Allah) whose Arabic equivalent is (دُعَاءٌ). *Salah* (صَلَاةٌ) refers to the ritual prayer that Muslims pray at least five times a day.

English	Arabic	
	Singular	Plural
umbrella	مِظَلَّةٌ	مِظَالٌ
peace	سَلَامٌ	
he studies	يَدْرُسُ	
messenger	مُرْسَلٌ	مُرْسَلُونَ
notebook	كُرَّاسَةٌ	كُرَارِيْسٌ
seal; ring	خَاتَمٌ	خَوَاتِمٌ
companion	صَاحِبٌ	أَصْحَابٌ
all	أَجْمَعٌ	أَجْمَعُونَ
he loved	حَبَّ	
he gave a speech	خَطَبَ	
oppressed, wronged	مَظْلُومٌ	مَظْلُومُونَ
oppressor	ظَالِمٌ	ظَالِمُونَ
believer	مُؤْمِنٌ	مُؤْمِنُونَ
world	عَالَمٌ	عَالَمُونَ

Exercise 1: Translate into English

1. I ordered the preachers.
2. They (P/M) wrote a book for the believers.
3. They (P/F) ate the bread.
4. You (P/M) cut the tree.
5. She hit two boys and she took the umbrellas.
6. They (P/M) killed the thieves.
7. You (P/F) will study for two years.
8. You (S/F) will cook for the worshippers.
9. You (S/M) ate a fish, but I ate two fishes.
10. She wrote two notebooks and you (P/M) read two books.
11. The house's maid cooked bread and she filled two jars.
12. Khalid's uncle (maternal) imprisoned the thieves in the jail.

Exercise 2: Translate into English

1. ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ
2. أُولَئِكَ عَلَى هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ
3. وَنَالُوا لِّلْمُصَلِّينَ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ
4. قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِن لَّا يَشْعُرُونَ
5. وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ
6. إِنَّ الظَّالِمِينَ هُمْ عَذَابُ آلِيمٍ
7. أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لِّلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابًا مُّهِينًا
8. إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِينَ
9. إِنَّهُ يَعْزُرُ لِّلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ يُدْخِلُهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِن تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ
10. الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
11. الصَّلَاةُ وَ السَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِهِ وَ أَصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ